

- HITCHCOCK, A. S. 1950. Manual of the grasses of the United States. Ed. 2, revised by Agnes Chase. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Publ. 200.
- HULTÉN, E. 1941-1950. Flora of Alaska and Yukon. Lunds Univ. Årssk.
- . 1962. The circumpolar plants. I. Vascular cryptogams, conifers, monocotyledons. Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handl. Pjarde Ser. 8:1-275.
- LÖVE, D. 1959. The postglacial development of the flora of Manitoba: A discussion. Canad. Jour. Bot. 37:547-585.
- NIELSEN, E. L. 1955. Cytological disturbances influencing fertility in *Bromus inermis*. Bot. Gaz. 116:293-305.
- RAJHATHY, T. and J. W. MORRISON. 1959. Cytogenetic studies in the genus *Hordeum*. IV. Hybrids of *H. jubatum*, *H. brachyantherum*, *H. vulgare*, and a hexaploid *Hordeum* sp. Canad. Jour. Genet. Cytol. 1:124-132.
- . 1961. Cytogenetic studies in the genus *Hordeum*. V. *H. jubatum* and the New World species. Canad. Jour. Genet. Cytol. 3:378-390.
- RYDBERG, P. A. 1922. Flora of the Rocky Mountains and adjacent plains. New York.
- . 1932. Flora of the prairies and plains of central North America. New York Botanical Garden.
- WALTERS, M. S. 1954. A study of pseudobivalents in meiosis of two interspecific hybrids of *Bromus*. Am. Jour. Bot. 41:160-171.
- WILSON, G. B. 1945. The Venetian turpentine mounting medium. Stain Tech. 20: 133-135.

NOTES AND NEWS

CONDALIA MEXICANA SCHLECHT. VAR. *PETALIFERA* M. C. JOHNSTON, VAR. NOV.—Varieties a typica differens floribus petala parva caduca habetibus. Holotype: Mexico, Zacatecas, rd to Huejuquilla el Alto, Jalisco, 1 mi w of rd junction 18 mi s of Valparaiso on rd to Mezquitic, Jalisco, near Lat 22° 38' N, Long 103° 48' W, *McVaugh 17675*, Sept. 4-5, 1958 (MICH). This variety is treelike, 6 m tall with a trunk diameter of 20 cm. The fruit is reddish; the flowers are greenish. Only one tree was seen at the type locality. It grew near the summit of a pass at 2100 m in rocky oak-covered mountains. The discovery of this plant supports my recent deemphasis of the significance of the presence or absence of petals in this genus (Brittonia 14:332-368. 1962). It is extremely closely related to *C. mexicana* Schlecht. of the eastern Sierra (Tamaulipas to Guanajuato and Hidalgo, in southern Puebla, and in northern Oaxaca), but its flowers possess minute petals. Its locality, to the west of the range of *C. mexicana* var. *mexicana* and at a much higher elevation, supports its designation as a variety. It also differs from *C. mexicana* var. *mexicana* in the dark olivaceous color of the dried specimen and in the arborescent stature. A collection from Durango (*Palmer 608*, F, GH, UC, US) may also be referable to *C. mexicana* var. *petalifera*. This new variety emphasizes the similarities of *C. mexicana* to the rarely collected petaliferous populations near Guanajuato which have been called *C. velutina* I. M. Johnst. The Zacatecas plant, however, has the narrow bud scales, small fruits, and sparse pubescence of *C. mexicana*. — MARSHALL. C. JOHNSTON, Plant Research Institute and Department of Botany, University of Texas, Austin.